


BLABY RURAL DISTRICT

Leicestershire



ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector

1960



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RURAL DISTRICT OF BLABY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ANDREW C. ROSS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

together with the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

JOHN J. GALSWORTHY, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

for the

YEAR 1960

BLABY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Committee
(As Appointed May 1960)

Mr. K.A. Dalton - Chairman
Mrs. D.K. Pope - Vice-Chairman

Miss F.F. Baldock	Mr. T.F. Leavesley
Mrs. B.L. Bown	Mr. G.H. Marriott
Mrs. M. Wells	Mr. J.M. Moore
Mr. J.A. Atkins	Mr. A.J. Orton
Mr. J.H. Bent	Mr. Harold Wells
Mr. A.R. Bottrill	Mr. Horace Wells
Mr. S.L. Callington	Mr. L. Wells
Mr. A.W. Capers	Mr. G.E. White
Mr. A.G. Cosby	Mr. T.F. Wildman
Mr. A.E. Dalby	Mr. H. Yates
Mr. J.W. Herrick	

Mr. D.J. Holt - Chairman of the Council

Public Health Department

Officers and Staff

Medical Officer of Health:

Andrew C. Ross, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

John J. Galsworthy, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

A.J. Slipp, M.A.P.H.I. (Senior Assistant)

R.R. Blaylock, M.A.P.H.I.

P.J. Henze, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Secretary:

Miss J. Mills

Shorthand Typist:

Miss L. Woolley

General Assistant and
Rodent Operator:

G.E. Hunt

To the Chairman and Members of
Blaby Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I again have the pleasure of presenting the
Annual Report on the Health of the District for the
year 1960.

The report is divided into three principal parts.

1. Vital Statistics
2. Incidence of Infectious Diseases
3. Immunisation and Vaccination Statistics

I will refer in this brief introduction to a few
salient points which are of interest. The infant
mortality rate of 16.1 is the second lowest figure
recorded since 1938. It compares with a figure of
21.7 for England and Wales.

There was again an outbreak of measles although
numerically not as large as in 1959.

The incidence of the infectious diseases remained
low.

In conclusion I should like to thank Mr.
Galsworthy, our Chief Public Health Inspector, and all
the staff of the Public Health Department for their
assistance during the year. I would also wish to
express my indebtedness to the Public Health Committee
for their consideration and help.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

Andrew C. Ross

Medical Officer of Health.

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Blaby Rural District

Summary of Principal Statistics for Years 1956-1960

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Population	41,200	42,640	44,720	47,290	50,800
Birth Rate (a)	14.3	17.3	17.5	20.7	22.0
Still Birth Rate (b)	10.2	14.0	26.0	18.0	18.4
Infant Mortality Rate (c)	25.0	15.7	19.1	21.3	16.1
Neonatal Mortality Rate (c)	21.6	10.3	15.3	16.2	9.8
Crude Death Rate (a)	10.7	11.8	11.8	10.8	10.6
Tuberculosis Death Rate (a)	5.12	4.09	5.11	.06	.01

(a) per thousand population

(b) per thousand total births

(c) per thousand live births

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	539	550	1,089
Illegitimate	14	15	29
Totals	553	565	1,118

BIRTH RATE

22.0 per 1,000 estimated population.

1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
14.5	15.8	13.9	17.1	20.2	20.6	16.4	19.3	19.4	17.2	16.7

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
14.9	14.8	14.3	13.5	13.0	14.9	14.3	17.3	17.5	20.7	22.0

The Birth Rate of 22.0 per 1,000 population is the highest figure recorded. There were 1,118 live births against the corresponding figure of 982 in 1959.

The live Birth Rate for England and Wales in 1960 per 1,000 population was 17.1.

DEATHS

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths from all causes	257	283	540

CRUDE DEATH RATE

10.6 per 1,000 estimated population

1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
9.0	10.2	9.2	8.9	10.6	9.9	9.5	10.9	10.2	9.2	9.9

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
9.5	10.0	8.5	10.6	10.9	12.8	10.7	11.8	11.8	10.8	10.6

The commonest causes of death were:-

	1959	1960
1) Cancer	80	79
2) Diseases of the heart and circulation ...	184	221
3) Vascular lesions of the nervous system	80	96

Motor vehicle accidents accounted for 7 deaths. They were responsible for 8 in 1959.

There was one death from pregnancy.

CANCER MORTALITY RATE

The figure for the year is 1.5 per 1,000 population. There were 79 deaths from cancer in a population of 50,800. Cancer of the bronchus and lung accounted for 13 deaths.

Cancer Mortality Rate (all forms) taken in triennial periods

The following table shows the cancer mortality rate since the year 1931. The rate is given as an average for triennial periods.

1931 - 33	1.3	1946 - 48	1.6
1934 - 36	1.4	1949 - 51	1.8
1937 - 39	1.4	1952 - 54	1.6
1940 - 42	1.4	1955 - 57	1.5
1943 - 45	1.6	1958 - 60	1.7

Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	8	10	18
Illegitimate	0	0	0
Totals	8	10	18

Infant Mortality Rate

Below is given a table of the Infant Mortality Rates from 1939 to 1960.

16.1 per 1,000 live births

21.7 per 1,000 live births - England and Wales.

1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
30	40	43	50	28	34	36	34	43	27	29

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
29	27	25	26	25	15	25	16	19	21	16

The Infant Mortality Rate is the lowest figure ever recorded. The corresponding rate for England and Wales is 21.7, and this also is the lowest figure ever recorded in the Country.

The principal causes of the infant deaths are as follows:-

1. Prematurity - that is the birth weight of the baby is under $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
2. Congenital defects - an example would be congenital heart disease.
3. Infection - usually of the respiratory tract.

Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	4	7	11
Illegitimate	0	0	0
Totals	4	7	11

Neonatal Death Rate

9.8 per 1,000 live births

Still Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	5	15	20
Illegitimate	1	0	1
Totals	6	15	21

Still Birth Rate

18.4 per 1,000 (Live and Still) births

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
22	30	27	11	28	20	10	14	26	18	18

Still Birth Rate England and Wales 19.7 per
1,000 births (live and still).

Increase of Live Births over Deaths

1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
188	198	170	294	340	381	243	360	342	306	265

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
227	187	228	114	82	82	43	226	255	467	578

Death Rates relating to all forms of Tuberculosis
(With comparative figures for England & Wales)

Rates per 1,000 population

Year	Estimated Popu- lation	Total No. of Noti- fica- tions	Notifi- cation Rate	Total No. of Deaths	Death Rate	Death Rate England & Wales
1935	27,100	31	1.14	19	0.70	0.70
1936	31,080	24	0.80	15	0.50	0.67
1937	32,230	32	0.90	14	0.43	0.67
1938	33,090	20	0.60	7	0.21	0.62
1939	34,290	25	0.73	18	0.52	0.62
1940	34,180	32	0.94	17	0.50	0.67
1941	36,300	51	1.40	15	0.70	0.70
1942	35,740	54	1.51	17	0.48	0.61
1943	35,470	38	1.07	23	0.65	0.61
1944	35,520	42	1.18	13	0.37	0.57
1945	35,180	21	0.60	14	0.40	0.56
1946	37,460	22	0.59	21	0.56	0.53
1947	37,170	25	0.67	10	0.27	0.54
1948	38,050	30	0.79	11	0.29	0.88
1949	38,360	37	0.96	11	0.29	0.45
1950	39,130	25	0.64	10	0.26	0.36
1951	39,520	33	0.84	12	0.31	0.31
1952	39,750	35	0.88	10	0.25	0.24
1953	39,810	33	0.83	8	0.20	0.20
1954	39,800	24	0.60	4	0.10	0.17
1955	40,150	35	0.87	3	0.07	0.15
1956	41,200	20	0.48	5	0.12	0.12
1957	42,640	18	0.42	4	0.09	0.11
1958	44,720	14	0.31	5	0.11	0.10
1959	47,290	12	0.25	3	0.06	0.08
1960	50,800	15	0.29	1	0.01	.07

DEATH FROM ALL CAUSES

	1960		
	Males	Females	Total
1.Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	1	1
2.Tuberculosis, other	0	0	0
3.Syphilitic disease	2	0	2
4.Diphtheria	0	0	0
5.Whooping Cough	0	0	0
6.Meningococcal infections	0	0	0
7.Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
8.Measles	0	0	0
9.Other infective & parasitic diseases	0	0	0
10.Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	8	13
11.Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	13	0	13
12.Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	8	8
13.Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	3	3
14.Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	17	25	42
15.Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	0	3
16.Diabetes	0	1	1
17.Vascular lesions of nervous system	45	51	96
18.Coronary disease, angina	51	31	82
19.Hypertension with heart disease	7	8	15
20.Other heart disease	39	62	101
21.Other circulatory disease	8	15	23
22.Influenza	0	0	0
23.Pneumonia	7	11	18
24.Bronchitis	15	10	25
25.Other diseases of respiratory system	6	1	7
26.Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1	4
27.Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	0	2	2
28.Nephritis and nephrosis	0	2	2
29.Hyperplasia of prostate	2	0	2
30.Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	1	1
31.Congenital malformations	3	2	5
32.Other defined & ill-defined diseases	18	10	28
33.Motor vehicle accidents	6	1	7
34.All other accidents	4	3	7
35.Suicide	3	7	10
36.Homicide & operations of war	0	0	0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Total number of cases of Infectious Diseases
notified during the Year 1960

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE	Number of Cases Notified at Ages								TOTAL DEATHS
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1- 5 yrs	5- 15 yrs	15- 25 yrs	25- 45 yrs	45- 65 yrs	65 & upw- ards	
Scarlet Fever	13	-	6	6	-	1	-	-	0
Whooping Cough	44	3	21	19	-	1	-	-	0
Diphtheria	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Measles	354	10	254	87	1	2	-	-	0
Pneumonia	5	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	18
Meningococcal Infection	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	0
Poliomyelitis	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Dysentery	11	-	-	4	3	3	1	-	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0
Enteric Fever	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Food Poisoning	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	0
Erysipelas	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	1	2	-	4	1	3	-	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	0

Notifications of Infectious Disease for the Year 1960

PARISH	Scar-let Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Measles	Pneu- monia	Polio- myeli- tis	Dysen- tery	Puer- peral Pyrexia	Food Pois- oning	Erysip- elas	Pul- monary T.B.	Other Forms TB	Menin- gitis	Total
Aston } Flamville }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blaby	-	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	12
Braunstone	1	2	112	2	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	1	126
Cosby	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Countesthorpe	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Croft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elmesthorpe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enderby	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Glenfield	2	24	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	33
Glen Parva	3	6	94	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	108
Huncote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	12
Kirby Muxioe	4	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicester } Forest West }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lubbesthorpe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narborough	2	-	85	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
Potters } Marston }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sapcote	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Sharnford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stoney Stanton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thurlaston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Whetstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wigston Parva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	13	44	354	5	-	11	2	1	-	11	4	2	447

Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

Average per Year in Triennial Periods

	1937	1940	1943	1946	1949	1952	1955	1958
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1939	1942	1945	1948	1951	1954	1957	1960
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	44	90	97	70	44	34	15	33
Whooping Cough	-	101	74	131	164	111	87	29
Diphtheria	27	42	13	5	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	485	393	216	525	232	540	342
Pneumonia	12	24	20	27	30	46	46	7
Meningococcal Infection	-	5	5	4	0.7	0.7	-	2
Poliomyelitis	1	0.7	0.3	2	9	1.3	1.3	-
Dysentery	-	8	4	3	36	40	50	25
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0.7	1	0.7	-	0.3	0.3	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	5	3	2	0.7	1	3	3
Enteric Fever	0.3	2	1	0.7	0.3	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	5	10	2	3
Erysipelas	11	12	13	7	6	6	2.3	2

Dysentery

There were 11 cases of Sonne Dysentery. The table below shows the incidence of cases from the year 1954 to 1960.

1954	-	77 cases
1955	-	33 cases
1956	-	115 cases
1957	-	4 cases
1958	-	40 cases
1959	-	13 cases
1960	-	11 cases

Measles

Although there were fewer cases than last year, there was again an epidemic of Measles. The occurrence of an epidemic in two successive years would lend support to the view that Measles is now losing its biennial periodicity, and an epidemic is becoming a yearly event.

Tuberculosis

There were 11 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and four cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified.

The table below shows the total number of patients in Blaby R.D.C. on our Register. They are either under treatment or under supervision. The majority of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis are kept under observation for a considerable time depending on the extent of the disease.

Total Cases of Tuberculosis
remaining on our Register

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Other Forms of Tuberculosis</u>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total on Register at 31st December 1960	124	99	16	14

Poliomyelitis

No case occurred during the year. Immunisation was carried out both in children and adults.

Diphtheria

No case occurred during the year.

Although there has been no diphtheria in Blaby R.D.C. for many years, it should be emphasised that it is still important as ever that mothers should have their children immunised. Memories are short and in the absence of cases occurring locally there may be a tendency to feel the danger has receded. It may be of interest to point out that there were 102 cases of diphtheria in England in the year 1959.

Food Poisoning

Only two cases were notified.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Primary immunisations to infants and children total 1,008. Booster immunisations to infants and children total 514.

Below is a table showing the figures for diphtheria immunisation since the year 1950. It can be seen that the figure for 1960 is the highest recorded. The figure is all the more remarkable when it is considered that there has also been a sustained drive against poliomyelitis.

	Primary Immunisation			Re-immunised
	Under 5 years	5-14 yrs.	Total	
1950	423	37	460	263
1951	461	11	472	403
1952	462	35	497	343
1953	364	21	385	370
1954	415	40	455	370
1955	408	25	433	377
1956	480	6	486	330
1957	401	20	421	264
1958	721	20	741	377
1959	584	40	624	319
1960	939	43	1,008	514

B.C.G. Vaccination

Selected groups of school children were again given B.C.G. vaccination. In order to determine the children who required vaccination a preliminary tuberculin test was done.

The figures are tabulated below:-

Enderby Brockington School

Number of Pupils given Preliminary Skin Test	Number who were Positive	Number who were Negative	B.C.G. Given
75	10	65	65

National Assistance Act 1948

Section 47 - Removal to Suitable Premises of
Persons in Need of Care and Attention

Under this Section the Medical Officer of Health, having obtained authority from the Council, can apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order for the removal to a suitable place of a person who is suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm, or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions and is not receiving proper care and attention.

Investigations were made during the year into a number of cases. In two cases formal action was taken.

REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR

1960

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District	32,583 acres
Number of Parishes	23
Estimated Population (mid 1960)	50,800
Number of Occupied Dwellings	17,988

2. WATER SUPPLY

Mains Water Supplies

There is piped water supply in all parishes in the District, taken to all sizeable groups of houses.

In the sparsely populated rural parish of Leicester Forest West, the majority of houses have not yet mains water supply, but with the extension of the water main along the main Leicester-Hinckley Road, A 47, through this parish to Earl Shilton it should be possible to bring these houses onto mains supply at an early future date.

By agreement and in accordance with the scheme for the re-grouping of water supplies, the Council's water undertaking, which supplied the six Southern Parishes of Stoney Stanton, Elmesthorpe, Sapcote, Sharnford, Aston Flamville and Wigston Parva from the quarry source at Stoney Stanton, was transferred to Leicester Water Department in 1959.

With the additional supply of water from the River Dove scheme, coming into operation in 1960, a linking main has been laid from Earl Shilton to Elmesthorpe, and it is anticipated that in 1961 the quarry source at Stoney Stanton will be abandoned.

Increased demand and shortage of storage capacity at the works resulted in low pressure and interrupted supply in certain parts of the supply area at various times during the year.

The parish of Croft is supplied with mains water from the Croft Quarry source by the Croft Granite Brick and Concrete Co. Ltd.

This water is extremely 'hard' due to the presence of calcium and magnesium salts.

With the proposed extension of quarrying operations, there is the possibility that this source of water supply may be supplanted in the near future and negotiations are proceeding in this connection.

A large concrete products works in the District has a private piped water supply from a quarry source. Routine check sampling showed the filter plant to be not functioning satisfactorily at one period in July. The plant was overhauled, and further samples taken were bacteriologically satisfactory.

Examination of Piped Water Supplies

Examination	Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
Bacteriological	14	10	4
Chemical	2	2	0

Typical Analysis of Water Samples (Quarry Sources)

	Chemical Results in Parts per Million	
	STONEY STANTON SOURCE	CROFT SOURCE
Hardness { Total	530	980
{ Carbonate	200	115
{ Non-Carbonate	330	865
Total Solids	825	1700
Chlorine as Chloride	30	50
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.4	2.0
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.05	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.14	0.012
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	0.18	0.20
pH value	7.8	7.9
Metals { Iron, zinc, { copper, lead	Nil	iron 2.2
Residual Chloride	Nil	Nil
Coliform Organisms per 100 mls.	Nil	Nil
Bact. Coli. (Type 1)	Nil	Nil

Well Water Supply

A few isolated farms and houses where piped water supply is not yet available still rely on wells for water supply.

Very rarely does water from wells in this District conform to the required bacteriological standard of purity, B. Coli being generally present in 100 mls.

Two samples of water taken from shallow wells during the year were both unsatisfactory. As a precautionary measure the occupants were advised to boil the water before use for drinking and dietetic purposes.

Water supply position throughout the District is shown by the following tables.

WATER SUPPLY FROM MAINS				WATER SUPPLY FROM WELLS	
No. of Houses		Estimated Population		No. of Houses	Estimated Population
17,872		50,420		126	380
Direct Supply to House	By Stand-pipes	Direct Supply to House	By Stand-pipes		
17,775	97	50,120	300		

PARISH	No. of Occu- pied Prem- ises	Esti- mated Popu- lation	No. of Houses on Mains Supply	No. of Houses with Internal Piped Supply	No. of Houses Served by Stand- pipes	No. of Houses Served by Wells
Aston Flamville	42	127	37	37	-	5
Blaby	1,379	3,859	1,376	1,376	-	3
Braunstone	4,338	11,957	4,338	4,338	-	-
Cosby	592	1,559	584	581	3	8
Countesthorpe	733	1,934	733	729	4	-
Croft	362	1,046	360	337	23	2
Elmesthorpe	101	315	97	97	-	4
Enderby	1,350	3,854	1,348	1,342	6	2
Glenfields	1,831	5,521	1,831	1,821	10	-
Glen Parva	2,788	7,038	2,787	2,787	-	1
Huncote	282	704	272	270	2	10
Kilby	78	197	68	65	3	10
Kirby Muxloe	1,498	4,600	1,494	1,494	-	4
Leicester)	13	35	4	4	-	9
Forest West)						
Lubbesthorpe	30	72	25	25	-	5
Narborough	846	3,453	841	841	-	5
Potters Marston	12	33	8	8	-	4
Sapcote	321	872	313	313	-	8
Sharnford	212	531	207	207	-	5
Stoney Stanton	470	1,264	468	454	14	2
Thurlaston	149	362	120	105	15	29
Whetstone	553	1,410	547	532	15	6
Wigston Parva	18	39	14	12	2	4
TOTAL	17,998	50,800	17,872	17,775	97	126

3. SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

Every village in the District is provided with main sewerage, outfalling to properly constructed sewage disposal works.

There are, however, small isolated groups of houses particularly in the more rural parishes of Aston Flamville, Leicester Forest West, Potters Marston and Stoney Stanton where it is economically impracticable to provide main drainage, and as yet, in the absence of the provision of small sewage plants, the drainage still has to be to cesspools.

At the 12 sewage disposal works, sewage is biologically treated from 19 parishes.

<u>Sewage Works</u>	<u>Parishes Served</u>
Braunstone	Braunstone and Leicester Forest East Ward of Kirby Muxloe
Countesthorpe	Countesthorpe
Croft	Croft, Huncote and Thurlaston
Enderby	Enderby
Glenfields	Glenfields
Glen Parva	Glen Parva
Kilby	Kilby
Kirby Muxloe	Kirby Muxloe
Narborough	Narborough, Cosby and part of Whetstone
Stoney Stanton	Stoney Stanton, Sapcote, Sharnford and Elmhurst
Whetstone	Whetstone and St. Johns Ward of Enderby
Wigston Parva	Wigston Parva

Although these works are of modern design, the rapid growth of some of the parishes has necessitated enlargement and improvement schemes to deal with the additional flow.

The preparation and design of such schemes are carried out by the Engineer's Department, and Mr. F.W. James, Engineer and Surveyor has submitted the following details.

Schemes completed during the year

Minor improvements to Croft Sewage Works.
Effluent re-circulation at Kilby Sewage Works.
Storm Water tanks - The Willows, Narborough
Sewer Extension - Cambridge Road, Whetstone

Schemes in progress and proposed

Extension of Braunstone Sewage Works - in hand.
Minor improvement to Enderby Sewage Works -
in hand.
Glenfield surface water culvert - in hand
Minor improvements to Stoney Stanton Sewage
Works - in hand.
Extensions to Narborough and Cosby Sewage
Works - Tenders invited.
Joint sewage disposal works for Kirby Muxloe and
Glenfield - Submitted to Ministry.
Extension to Whetstone and Blaby Sewage Works -
Submitted to Ministry.

During the year 2 cesspools were abolished, 1 new cesspool and 1 private sewage treatment plant were constructed.

In connection with complaints received, re-drainage of premises and closet conversions, 114 obstructed drains were cleared, 23 drains smoke tested, 58 colour tested and 228 opened up for examination.

Pail Closet Conversions

Over the past sixteen years since the end of the war a constant endeavour has been made to reduce the number of pail closets in the District.

Averaging 135 per year, the number of 2,500 pail closets in 1945, has been reduced by 2,156 to the present total of 334.

This has been accomplished principally by persuading owners to convert pail closets to water closets and encouraging them to do so with the payment of grants towards the cost of such conversions, and also by the demolition of unfit houses with pail closets by action under the Housing Acts.

Despite the payment of a contribution of one half the cost of the work of conversion, it has been necessary during the past year to take statutory action under Section 47, Public Health Act 1936 to compell certain owners to carry out such conversions, statutory notices being served in respect of 16 premises.

The number of pail closets abolished during the year was:-

Converted to water closets	46
Abolished by demolition or closing under Housing Act	20
	<hr/>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>66</u>

There were 36 applications for contributions towards the cost of proposed conversions received from owners in 1960.

The following gives an indication of pail closets in the District at the present time.

PARISH	Number of premises with Pail Closets (excluding isolated farms)	Sewer available	Scheduled for Demolition	To be reviewed	Convertible
Aston Flamville	12	0	0	0	0
Blaby	15	14	2	7	5
Braunstone	0	0	0	0	0
Cosby	9	9	0	8	1
Countesthorpe	10	10	10	0	0
Croft	59	56	2	54	0
Elmesthorpe	5	0	0	0	0
Enderby	17	9	3	6	0
Glenfields	21	11	0	10	1
Glen Parva	2	1	1	0	0
Huncote	21	7	3	0	4
Kilby	12	12	1	0	11
Kirby Muxloe	2	2	0	0	2
Leicester }	5	0	0	0	0
Forest West }					
Lubbesthorpe	5	0	0	0	0
Narborough	6	3	3	0	0
Potters Marston	4	0	0	0	0
Sapcote	11	11	9	0	2
Sharnford	3	3	2	0	1
Stoney Stanton	22	22	6	5	11
Thurlaston	47	47	23	0	24
Whetstone	44	43	0	26	17
Wigston Parva	2	2	-	1	1
TOTAL	334	262	65	117	80

It will be noted that of the 262 premises where a public sewer is available, in only 80 cases is it clear to proceed with conversions, and in each of these 80 cases there has generally been some factor which has delayed the conversion being made.

Pail closets throughout the District are emptied weekly by the Cleansing Department and contents disposed of mainly in an area at the refuse tip at Thurlaston, and occasionally by discharge into foul sewers at suitable manholes.

4. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Cleansing Department which deals with the emptying of pail closets, cesspools and the collection and disposal of refuse is under the control of the Engineer and Surveyor.

The Council has undertaken to empty cesspools quarterly, and for this purpose and for the weekly emptying of pail closets a Karrier 800 gallon special wagon is used.

House refuse is collected weekly from every parish in the District using a fleet of ten Karrier Lorries, and disposed of by controlled tipping at the centrally situated tip at Thurlaston.

All vehicles are maintained and serviced at the Council's works and depot at Littlethorpe.

Litter bins are provided by the Council throughout the District, and a Commer Mechanical Sweeper is used for the regular sweeping of village streets.

5. INSPECTION OF PREMISES

The number of complaints received and recorded in the Register during the year was 337 Defects or nuisances totalling 1,300 were dealt with at 522 premises.

Notices

Preliminary or Informal

	Public Health	Housing
Outstanding on 1st January	57	7
Issued during year	314	23
Complied with during year	346	23
Statutory Action necessary	-	-
Outstanding 31st December	25	7

Total Informal Notices issued 337

Total Informal Notices complied with 369

Statutory or Formal

	Public Health	Housing
Outstanding on 1st January	0	0
Issued during year	16	1 x
Complied with during year	8	1
Outstanding 31st December	8	0

x Not including 34 Statutory Notices issued under Section 16, Housing Act 1957 in respect of Individual Unfit Houses.

INSPECTIONS and REVISITS

General Environmental Health Inspection

Dwelling Houses	1,656
Council Houses	29
Rent Act	20
Infectious Disease	113
Food Poisoning	2
Verminous and/or dirty premises	15
Drainage Work	1,201
Refuse bins	17
Accumulations	26
Refuse tips and open spaces	30
Rat infestation	96
Animal keeping	19
Piggeries	8
Water courses and ditches	50
Water supply	52
Smoke Control	101
Factories and Workplaces	352
Schools	12
Shops	2
Caravans	823
Owners or contractors interviewed	134
Petroleum Stores	105
Unclassified	546
	<hr/>
<u>Total</u>	5,409

Food Premises Inspection

Bakehouses	4
Dairies and milk supply	36
Butchers and Cooked Meat Shops	30
Fried Fish Shops	11
Icecream Premises and supply	105
Fish Shops	8
Greengrocers	19
Provision Shops	142
Canteens and Kitchens	43
Licensed Premises	56
Food Stores	2
Mobile Food Vans	30
Food Preparing Premises	2
Slaughterhouses	1,723
	<hr/>
	2,211

Total Number of Inspections	7,620
Visits by Rodent Operator/General Assistant	5,194
	<hr/>
<u>Grand Total</u>	12,814

6. SHOPS ACT

The Council is responsible for the administration of the provisions of Section 38, Shops Act 1950.

This section applies to shops where assistants are employed and relates specifically to the following:-

Sanitary Accommodation
Temperature
Washing Facilities
Lighting
Facilities for taking meals.

Although there are 324 retail shops in the District, the majority are small family businesses employing no shop assistants other than members of the family.

It is in the larger multiple food shops in the District where shop assistants are more generally employed and these shops are regularly inspected under the Food Hygiene Regulations as well as under the Shops Act.

Conditions in such shops are quite satisfactory and no action under the Shops Act was necessary during the year.

7. DISINFESTATION and DISINFECTION

Unclean or Verminous Premises

Although 15 visits were made to unclean premises only in one case was evidence of bug infestation observed.

Advice was given in 28 cases following complaints of infestation by ants and other insects.

Wasp^s nests were destroyed at 16 premises, a charge of 7s.6d. being made for each treatment.

Terminal disinfection was carried out in 19 cases after Infectious Disease.

8. SMOKE CONTROL

Although there is no evidence of excessive pollution of the air by emission of smoke from the various factories in the District, nevertheless constant vigilance is kept to ensure that there is full compliance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act 1956.

For many years considerable difficulty had been experienced in minimising the emission of smoke from a brickworks in Glen Parva parish, but in 1960 automatic stoking was installed over the Hoffman Kiln, resulting in great improvement and diminution of smoke emission to below the permitted maximum.

Advice was given in respect of an oil-fired continuous frying machine being installed at a large Potato Crisp Factory in Whetstone, resulting in the chimney stack being extended from a proposed height of 35 feet to 45 feet, and steps taken to obviate any nuisance from smut emission.

As a result of informal action a special plant was installed at a factory in Cosby to filter out and trap fumes from a large paint spraying plant.

Prior Approval

Under the provisions of Section 10, Clean Air Act 1956 plans submitted under Building Byelaws must be rejected unless the height of the chimney is sufficient to prevent the smoke from becoming a nuisance, and under Section 3 of the Act notification must be given of intention to install any new furnace.

In submitting plans and specifications the owner may apply for Prior Approval, whereby the Council approve the proposed installation as complying with all requirements.

Two applications were received and given Prior Approval in 1960.

1. Proposed Factory Extension,
Watergate Lane, Narborough Road South, Braunston
in respect of an oil-fired boiler plant
subject to the chimney height being increased
from 40 to 45 feet
2. Factory,
King Street, Enderby
in respect of a new oil-fired boiler plant.

Smoke Control Areas

Although the Public Health Committee gave careful consideration in 1959 to the establishment of Smoke Control Areas in certain parts of the District, due to circumstances no action was taken in this direction during 1960.

The Eyres Monsell Estate now nearing completion in the parish of Glen Parva has been scheduled to be dealt with as the first Smoke Control Area in the District, and it is anticipated that the appropriate action will be taken in 1961.

9. RODENT CONTROL

For the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, the Council maintains a Rodent Destruction Service, employing a Rodent Operator provided with a fully equipped light van.

Treatment for the destruction of rats and mice at private dwellings is carried out free of charge as a public service, but full charges are made for work on all other types of premises.

All premises and lands owned by the Council are regularly inspected and treated against rodent infestation.

Inspection of Premises

<u>Description of Premises</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
1. Private dwelling houses	4,802
2. Business Premises	177
3. Farm and Agricultural Premises	18
4. Council Premises	36
5. Refuse Tips	26
6. Sewage Works	120
	<hr/>
	5,179
	<hr/>

Surface Treatments 1960

	Council Premises	Private Dwellings	Agri- cultural Premises	Business or other Premises	Total
Complaints received	0	134	1	26	161
Premises inspected	26	4,205	14	74	4,293
Infe- Major*	0	0	0	0	0
stat- Minor	9	131	1	12	153
tions Found Mice	0	8	0	15	23
Premises treated	9	133	1	22	165
Bodies Found	142	75	28	23	268

* An infestation estimated to exceed ten rats is classed as a Major Infestation.

An increasing number of complaints are being received of rat infestation in the cavity walls and roofs of newly erected houses on building estates.

Rats are often attracted to these building sites by the workmen leaving scraps of food around and the rats gain access into the houses via openings left in the cavity walls during construction.

Sewer Treatments

The foul sewers in the various parishes in the District are regularly test-baited, and treated where necessary for rodent destruction by baiting in the manholes.

Throughout the District the foul sewers are of piped construction affording very little harbourage for rats, and accordingly, the sewers are comparatively free from infestation.

Certain sections, particularly where there are storm water overflows do however become infested, and treatment is concentrated in such sections.

Sewers which are otherwise free from infestation become infested near new building sites, due to rats from the surface gaining access to the sewers through new drainage connections which are left open during building operations.

INSPECTION OF FOOD SUPPLY

10. MILK SUPPLY

Dairies and Distribution

The Blaby Rural District is a Specified Area wherein only Designated Milks - Tuberculin Tested (raw milk), Pasteurised and Sterilised (heat treated) bottled milk may be retailed.

Although there are many dairy farms in the District only 5 Producers retail their milk; the bulk of the milk is sent to large dairies in Leicester and adjoining towns where it is heat treated.

The bulk of the retail milk supply in the District is now distributed by these large dairy firms.

The number of Distributors on the Register at the end of the year was -

Producer-Retailers	
(milk produced in District)	5
Distributors	
(from premises in District)	10
Distributors	
(from premises outside District)	13
	—
Total	28
	—

Satisfactory conditions were maintained in the 10 registered dairies in the District to which 22 visits were made.

Milk Licences

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1949, the Council issued the following licences during 1960.

Dealers' Licences

Tuberculin Tested	-	11 (Raw Milk Regulations)
Pasteurised	-	15 (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk Regulations)
Sterilised	-	7 (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk Regulations)

Supplementary Licences

To Distributors retailing milk in the Blaby Rural District from premises outside the District.

Tuberculin Tested	-	11 (Raw Milk Regulations)
Pasteurised	-	13 (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk Regulations)
Sterilised	-	6 (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk Regulations)

Milk Samples

Samples of milk are regularly taken from milk supplies in the District and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Samples

		Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
Designated	{ Tuberculin Tested	10	10	0
	{ Pasteurised	11	11	0
TOTALS		21	21	0

Biological Examination of Milk Samples

Samples of milk are regularly taken from milk supplies, both produced and retailed in the District, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for biological examination, to determine if any of the supplies are infected with M.Tuberculosis or Brucella Abortus.

Ten samples were taken during the year and all found to be free from infection.

11. ICECREAM

No icecream is manufactured in the District, but 121 premises are registered for the sale of pre-packed icecream.

Samples of icecream are taken when available throughout the year, but principally during the Summer months, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Samples

Samples Taken	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
84	66	15	3	0
	81 (96%)		3 (4%)	

In addition 5 samples of Ice-Lollies were taken for examination - these were Satisfactory.

12. MEAT INSPECTION

For the purpose of meat inspection, 1,713 visits were made to the 10 licensed slaughterhouses in the District where 10,076 animals were slaughtered during the year.

The small amount of meat condemned gives an indication of the general good quality of the meat supply in the District.

Slaughterhouses and Slaughtering

Under the provisions of the Slaughterhouses Act 1958; The Slaughterhouses (Reports) Direction 1959, and the Slaughterhouses Reports (Appointed Day) Order 1959, the Council was required to review the position as regards slaughtering facilities and slaughterhouses in the District and to submit a report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, not later than 2nd November, 1960.

Regard had to be given to the standards and requirements set out in the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 and The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, and all slaughterhouses would have to comply with such requirements by an "Appointed Day", proposed by the Council and confirmed by the Minister for this particular District.

All existing slaughterhouses in the District were inspected and surveyed, and schedules sent to the occupiers informing them of the requirements and the improvements necessary to conform to the Regulations.

The necessary Report was submitted to the Minister by the specified date, and the "Appointed Day" the First Day of January, 1962, subsequently confirmed.

Of the existing 10 slaughterhouses in the District 8 slaughterhouses were scheduled for improvement up to standard, and proposals accepted for the building of a new slaughterhouse at Whetstone.

Slaughter of Animals Act

Under the provisions of this Act, 29 licences have been issued to slaughtermen for the slaughtering of animals.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle exclu- ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total Weight in lbs.
Number killed	1476	13	15	7578	994	
Number inspected	1476	13	15	7578	994	
<u>All Diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcase condemned	0	0	0	3	0	209
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	430	7	1	189	28	4147
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	29%	54%	6.5%	2.5%	2.8%	
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	0	0	0	1305
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	44	3	0	0	18	1922
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3%	23%	0	0	1.8%	
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	0	0	0	0	72
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	0	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0

Condemned Meat - Reason for Condemnation

Tuberculosis

Part or Offal	Bull- ocks	Heif- ers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Carcase and Offal</u>	1	-	1	-	-	-
Carcase Meat	4	2	1	-	-	-
Heads & Tongues	18	8	3	-	-	15
Lungs	13	7	1	-	-	-
Livers	4	6	1	-	-	-
Mesenteries	-	1	1	-	-	3
Peritoneum	-	1	-	-	-	-

Other Diseases

Part or Offal	Bull- ocks	Heif- ers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Carcase and Offal</u>						
(Moribund)	-	-	-	-	1	-
(Septicaemia)	-	-	-	-	2	-
<u>Carcase Meat</u>						
(Bruising)	1	3	-	-	2	1
(Abscesses)	-	-	-	-	-	1
(Oedema)	-	1	-	-	-	-
<u>Heads & Tongues</u>						
Abscesses	-	1	-	-	-	-
Actinomycosis	8	2	-	-	-	-
Cysticerciosis	2	1	-	-	-	-
Adenoma	-	1	-	-	-	-
<u>Lungs</u>						
Pleurisy	-	1	-	-	-	10
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	10
Parasites	1	2	-	-	72	-
<u>Livers</u>						
Abscesses	10	3	-	-	1	1
Cirrhosis	2	-	-	-	-	3
Necrosis	-	1	-	-	-	-
Fascioliasis	176	202	6	-	59	-
Parasitic	1	-	-	1	32	1
Telangiectosis	4	2	-	-	-	-
<u>Kidneys</u>						
Nephritis	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Spleens</u>						
Haematoma	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Hearts</u>						
Pericarditis	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cysticerciosis	-	1	-	-	-	-

13. OTHER FOODS INSPECTION

The opinion of the Public Health Inspector is often asked for by shop-keepers, canteen managers and other people dealing with food, as to whether or not certain foodstuffs are fit for consumption. Occasionally it is found that the particular article of food, although not unfit, is by its condition, unsaleable. In such circumstances arrangements are generally made for the return of the foodstuff to the manufacturers or wholesalers for re-processing, salvage or other disposal.

When the foodstuff is found to be unfit for human consumption, it is condemned and voluntarily surrendered to the Inspector who arranges for its disposal and destruction.

Foods Condemned and Surrendered

				Weight (approx.)
10	tins	Canned Meat		29 lbs.
33	"	"	Vegetables	59 "
32	"	"	Fish	15 "
292	"	"	Fruit	364 "
4	"	"	Jam	5 "
1	"	"	Rice	1 "
			Rice	300 "
			Butter	1 "
			Margarine	2 "
Total Weight				776 lbs.

Disposal of Condemned Food

Up to 31st October, 1960, all condemned meat and offal was stained with a special green dye, after which it was released and allowed to be used for animal feeding after sterilisation.

On 1st November, 1960, The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations 1960 came into operation, whereby all meat which is unfit for human consumption must be sterilised before it leaves the slaughterhouse premises.

As, however, there are no facilities for sterilising at the small private slaughterhouses in the District, as allowed for in the Regulations, arrangement was made with the Hide and Skin Company who collect hides daily from the various slaughterhouses, to collect any suitable condemned meat for eventual sterilisation.

Under the Regulations, only meat from knacker's yards is allowed to be stained before leaving the premises.

The Regulations were designed to ensure that all unfit meat from slaughterhouses is sterilised before being used or sold for 'pets meat', and to differentiate between such meat and the stained meat from knacker's yards.

I feel, however, it would be an added precaution if all condemned meat released to be sterilised for animal feeding were to be stained before leaving the slaughterhouses.

When condemned meat is not suitable for sterilising for animal feeding purposes, arrangement is made for it to be collected by the Department, and either burnt or disposed of by burying on the refuse tip under supervision.

Occasionally a complaint is received from a purchaser that some article of food is unsatisfactory. Such complaints are very carefully investigated and in the majority of cases the matter is settled to the satisfaction of everyone concerned, the food in question generally being replaced.

Where however circumstances are such that it is felt that the matter should receive further attention for possible action under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, the case is reported to the Public Health Committee for consideration.

It was not necessary to take any such action during the year.

Sampling under The Food and Drugs Act

The County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, and I am grateful to Mr. F.W. Arnold, Chief Inspector of the Public Control Department for supplying the following information on samples taken in the Blaby Rural District during the year.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Number of Samples</u>
Salted Peanuts	1
Potato Crisps	4 (1 unsatisfactory; cheese flavoured crisps described as 'cheese crisps')
Starch Reduced Bread	1
Sandwich Spread	1
Dehydrated Mixed Vegetables	1
Dairy Ice Cream	2
Ice Cream	2
Flavoured Drinking Straws	1
Strawberries, Quick Frozen	1
Fish Steaks, Quick Frozen	1
Fish Steaks, Quick Frozen	1
Gin	3
Rum	2
Whisky	4
Brandy	5
Port	1
Sherry	1
Strong Beer	1
Cream	4
Blackcurrant Health Drink	2 (1 unsatisfactory; slightly deficient in ascorbic acid.)
Prunes in Blackberry Jelly	1 (Unsatisfactory; blackberry flavoured jelly described as blackberry jelly)
Christmas Pudding	1
Dried Sultanas	1
Blackcurrant Cough Syrup	1
Cough Tablets	1
Ground Coffee	1
Tinned Tomatoes	1
Fish Cakes	1
Lard	1
Margarine	1
Beef Sausages	1
Pork Sausages	1
Cheese Spread	1
Haslet	1
Milk	43

14. FOOD PREMISES

Progress has again been maintained in applying the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations to food premises.

In general there has been excellent co-operation between shopkeepers and food-handlers and the Public Health Department resulting in the attainment of a very good standard in the District.

Inspection of Food Premises

	Visits	Notices Issued	Notices Complied
Dairies & Milkshops	22	0	-
Milk Vehicles	14	0	0
Bakehouses	4	1	2
Butchers Premises	30	0	2
Fried Fish Shops	11	2	2
Food Preparing Premises	2	2	2
Icecream Premises	105	0	-
Food Shops	169	29	38
Cafes, Canteens, Kitchens	43	7	12
Licensed Premises	56	12	19
Food Stores	2	0	-
Food Vehicles	30	5	11
	488	56	63

Improvements carried out under Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 included the following items:-

- Regulation 6 Counters and shelves surfaced
- " 14 Sanitary conveniences provided with adequate lighting
 - " 16 Wash-hand basins with hot water provided
 - " 17 First Aid material provided
 - " 18 Accommodation for clothing provided
 - " 19 Sinks with hot water provided
 - " 21 Adequate ventilation provided
 - " 23 Floors made non-absorbent and washable
 - " 23 Walls and ceilings tiled and painted
 - " 24 Suitable refuse bins provided
 - " 26 Stalls (Food Vehicles) Name and address: cleanliness and repair
 - " 27 Stalls (Food Vehicles) Meat and fish-protection
 - " 28 " " " Hot water, soap, washing equipment provided.

15. HOUSING

Most of the following information relating to new houses and rehousing into Council houses has been obtained from other Departments of the Council.

HOUSES IN DISTRICT (corrected to 31.3.61)

Total Number of Occupied Houses	17,998
Total Number of Council Houses	1,867
Number of Leicester Corporation Houses	1,579

NEW HOUSES

	Council	Private Enter- prise	Leicester Corpor- ation (in District)	Total
Houses completed during year	62	655	405	1122
Houses in course of erection at end of year	90	526	53	669
Number of Post-War Houses completed	1427	4650	1579	7656

COUNCIL HOUSE APPLICATIONS

Number of Applicants on List at end of year	203
Additional number on Slum Clearance List	250
Number of New Applications during year	85

INSPECTION OF HOUSES during year

Houses inspected for housing defects	312
Inspections made for such purpose	532
Houses inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations	271
Houses found to be unfit for habitation	53

CLEARANCE AREAS

Official Representations were made during the year in respect of 2 Clearance Areas, and the Orders subsequently confirmed by the Minister.

Clearance Order No. 12	
Main Street, Countesthorpe	7 houses
Clearance Order No. 13	
Church Street/Wigston Street, Countesthorpe	19 houses

During the year 21 families comprising 56 persons were rehoused in Council houses from houses in Clearance Areas.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

	Houses	Families Re-housed during year	Persons Displaced during year
Demolished during year	13	16	37
Closed during year	6	5	14
Total	19	21	51

In addition to the above, the Council, having re-housed the occupants, demolished all the temporary bungalows built in Braunstone to house workers in the aircraft industry during the war by the Ministry of Supply, and which were subsequently taken over by the Council, and in recent years declared unfit for habitation.

Local Authority Owned Houses

(Certified Unfit by Medical Officer of Health)

	Houses	Families Re-housed during year	Persons Re-housed
Demolished during year	47	37	83

Reports were made in respect of 34 unfit houses and subsequent action taken under the provisions of Section 16, Housing Act 1957 during the year, resulting in

14 Demolition Orders

and

20 Closing Orders

being made.

REPAIR OF HOUSES

Informal Action

Unfit or defective houses rendered fit as result of informal action	99
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Statutory Action

1) Public Health Acts

Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	12
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2) Housing Act

Houses made fit after service of formal notices	1
(Sections 9 - 16 H.A. 1957)	

RECONDITIONING OF HOUSES

Housing Act 1949 - Improvement (Discretionary) Grant Scheme

Applications for Grants received during year

from Owner/Occupiers	50
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Owners of tenanted houses	13
---------------------------	----

Total	63
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Number of applications approved	58
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Number of applications refused	5
--------------------------------	---

Number of houses reconditioned during year with Discretionary Improvement Grants - 38.

House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 -
Standard Grant Scheme

This Act requires the Council to make a 'Standard Grant' to an owner for the provision of certain amenities in a house - namely

- | | | | |
|----|---|------------|------|
| 1. | fixed bath or shower in a bathroom | (max grant | £25) |
| 2. | wash hand basin | (" " | £5) |
| 3. | hot water supply | (" " | £75) |
| 4. | water closet in or contiguous to a dwelling | (" " | £40) |
| 5. | satisfactory facilities for storing food | (" " | £10) |

Such Grant to be one half cost of the work, but not to exceed £155.

Applications for Standard Grants received:-

from Owner/Occupiers	51
from Owners of tenanted houses	2

Number of houses improved during the year with Standard Grants - 23.

RENT ACT 1957

As in 1959, very few applications were received during the year from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair under the Act.

Number of Applications from Tenants for Certificates of Disrepair	7
Number of Undertakings from Landlords to carry out repairs	5
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	2
Number of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	0

SLUM CLEARANCE

In 1955 the Council submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government a Slum Clearance Programme, wherein it was planned to deal with approximately 350 unfit houses in the District over a period of 5 to 8 years.

Progress in this direction has been well maintained.

HOUSES REPRESENTED				HOUSES DEMOLISHED		CLOSED	
YEAR	CLEAR- ANCE AREAS	INDIVI- DUAL UNFIT	TOTAL	CLEAR- ANCE AREAS	INDIVI- DUAL UNFIT	INDIVI- DUAL UNFIT	TOTAL
1955	24	21	45	0	4	21	25
1956	26	28	54	9	17	19	45
1957	9	25	34	8	17	15	40
1958	0	43	43	29	23	15	67
1959	27	61	88	13	9	23	45
1960	26	34	60	0	60	6	66
TOTAL	112	212	324	59	130	98	288

REPAIR and RECONDITIONING OF HOUSES

In spite of all the publicity given to the Improvement and Standard Grant Schemes it is significant that in the majority of cases it is only owner/occupiers who are taking advantage of the schemes.

Practically all the applications for improvement grants in respect of tenanted houses have come from owners who have the houses let to their own employees.

It would appear that the private landlord does not consider it an economical proposition to recondition a sub-standard tenanted house under the improvement grant scheme, bearing in mind he still has to pay for the whole of the cost of repair and half the cost of the work of improvement.

Apparently the Government is still putting greater emphasis on slum clearance, rather than on the improvement of sub-standard tenanted houses, inasmuch that the statutory powers given to Local Authorities under the Housing Acts are still not adequate to enforce the necessary improvements to bring a house up to the modern accepted standard.

With such limited powers it is not surprising that Local Authorities are finding it difficult to deal with the many thousands of sub-standard tenanted houses in need of improvement and modernisation.

Some revision of the improvement grant scheme in the light of economics is obviously needed, together with a strengthening of the statutory powers of Local Authorities under the Housing Acts for the reconditioning of sub-standard houses.

16. CARAVAN DWELLINGS

Since the end of the war, and especially during the past ten years District Councils, particularly those near large centres of population have struggled to control the influx of residential caravans into their districts, with very limited powers under the Public Health Act of 1936.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 was therefore born of necessity, and has two objects:-

1. to control the location of caravan sites, so as to prevent them from starting up in the wrong places, while allowing them to develop in suitable places;
2. to improve conditions on sites by requiring good standards of layout, equipment and maintenance.

Whilst some may regret that permanent residential caravan sites are now perpetuated, nevertheless, it must be accepted that the residential caravan, with all its limitations, has come to stay. At least Local Councils now have adequate powers to control the spread of caravan sites and to ensure that such sites comply with accepted standards.

The new Act came into force on 29th August, 1960, and previous to this date, under Section 269, Public Health Act 1936:-

- 1 Site Licence (12 caravans) and
 - 31 Individual Licences (to occupiers of caravans)
- had been issued.

Under the new Act, a site licence may only be issued to the owner of the site, and then only after planning permission has been given under the Town and Country Planning Act.

The position regarding existing licensed sites had to be carefully considered and the Planning Authority were allowed a period of six months to review the position.

Although, therefore, by the end of 1960 only 2 site licences were actually issued, applications were being considered which resulted in a further 35 licences being issued.

Site Licences Issued -
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960

Individual vans	-	33
More than 2 vans	-	4

17. MISCELLANEOUS REGISTERED and OTHER
PREMISES IN DISTRICT

Offensive Trades	-	None
Knackers Yards	-	"
Common Lodging Houses	-	"
Swimming Pools	-	"
Canal Boats	-	"
Pet Animals Act (Premises)	-	"
Rag Flock and Other Materials Act (Premises)	-	1
Cinemas	-	2

18. PETROLEUM INSTALLATIONS

All places where petroleum spirit and inflammable petroleum-based mixtures are stored are controlled by the Council by the issue of annual licences under the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928.

The recommendations set out by the Home Office in the Model Code of Principles of Construction and Licensing Conditions have been applied to all licensed petroleum stores in the District.

At petrol filling stations where electrically operated petrol pumps are installed, master switches are now required to cut off all electrical supply to the pumps in case of emergency, and the pumps are required to be fitted with either limiting devices or pre-set to deliver a maximum fixed quantity of petrol.

Sixty-eight licences are in force in respect of installations at 28 petrol filling stations, and storage of petroleum at 40 other premises.

Six new underground petrol storage tanks were installed and pressure tested during the year.

19. FACTORIES

The basic industry in a rural district must obviously be agriculture, and there are 197 farms in the District, together with several smallholdings specialising in market gardening and flower-growing.

Granite is quarried in two parishes and sand is dug in others, and the ready availability of these two materials has enabled several firms to specialise in concrete products, particularly concrete pipe manufacture and artificial stone.

Hosiery, knitwear and boot and shoe manufacture have been established in some of the villages for many years, but with the growth and development of the district other industries, particularly light engineering have now become firmly established.

The disposition of industry in the various parishes in the District is shown on the following table.

By statute in accordance with Section 128 (3) Factories Act 1937, the Medical Officer of Health is required to report on the administration of the Factories Act 1937. In previous years this return was sent separately to the Ministry of Labour, but is now required to be submitted as an annex to the Annual Report.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
in Respect of the Year 1960 for the Rural
District of Blaby in the County of Leicester

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act 1937

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of	
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Occupiers notices prosecuted (4) (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	11	11	0 0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	158	323	59 0
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	18	18	0 0
TOTAL	187	352	59 0

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	0	0	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	0	0	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	0	0	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	0	0	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	0	0	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
a) Insufficient	0	0	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	59	41	-	1	-
c) Not separate for sexes	0	0	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	3	2	-	4	-
Total	62	43	0	5	0

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list requi- red by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of inst- ances of work in unwho- lesome prem- ises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cu- tions (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.	234	-	-	-	-	-
) Cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-
) and	-	-	-	-	-	-
) Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	235	-	-	-	-	-

Outworkers - August Return 1960

Nature of Work	Outworkers employed by firms in District	Outworkers employed by firms outside District
Wearing Apparel		
Hosiery	17	107
Boots and Shoes	9	12
Knitwear	10	30
Gloves	0	28
Clothing	0	20
Embroidery	0	1
Total	36	198
Umbrellas	0	1
Total	36	199
TOTAL	235	

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